

ABSTRACT

Erlina Nurjanati. 1135030078. Translation Shift and Equivalence of Noun Phrase in *The Hunger Games*' Novel by Suzanne Collins from English Version to Bahasa Indonesia Version. An Undergraduate Thesis, English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

Supervisors: I. Dr. H. Yuyun Nurulaen, M.Si.; II. Dr. Andang Saehu, M. Pd.

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In the process of translating noun phrase, it is often found changes of linguistic form called translation shift, in which it is committed to attain equivalence in translation between the SL and the TL.

Relating to statements of problem, the research questions are: 1. What types of shift occur in the translation of noun phrase into Bahasa Indonesia in *The Hunger Games*' novel? 2. How is noun phrase translated in *The Hunger Games*' (Eng) equivalent to its Bahasa Indonesia translation? This research aims at analyzing the types of shift in the translation of noun phrase and recognizing equivalence of translated noun phrase by using the theories from Catford on translation shift and Nida on Equivalence.

This research employed descriptive qualitative method for the data analyzed are in the form of words or texts. There were 245 data of shift and equivalence taken from the bilingual novel 'The Hunger Games' by Suzanne Collins and translated version by Hetih Rusli. Thus, 50 data were chosen as the representative of each discussion.

The results are: Of 245 data, it was found that the highest frequency of shift is unit shift for 80 out of 245 data since changes of rank are often found in this translation. The highest frequency of equivalence is formal equivalence for 153 data out of 245

data since the literal meaning as the result of shift remains stable. Further, based on data analysis, data of shifts are: a. level shift and b. category shift (structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift). Level shift occurred in the relative clause of NP because of tense existence. Structure shift occurred because of change in position of head and modifier. Class shift occurred because of change in different class, mostly from NP to VP. Unit shift occurred because of change in rank, mostly from lower to higher rank. Intra-system shift occurred because of change from plural to singular form. Data of equivalence are divided into 25 data for formal equivalence (F-E) and 25 data for dynamic equivalence (D-E). F-E occurred when the occurrence of shifts produced relatively similar form and D-E occurred when the occurrence of shifts produced different class and rank.

The conclusion is the translator tends to apply translation shift in process translating of noun phrase since many translation results of English noun phrase into Bahasa Indonesia emerged as a new form and a different grammatical structure. It is done to achieve the equivalent between the SL and the TL.

